

NOTES & NEWS

*Tellina ulloana*A New Species from Magdalena Bay,
Baja California, Mexico

BY

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Tellina declivis SOWERBY, 1868 (species 261, pl. 44, fig. 261) was described without information as to the locality from which it came. *Tellina declivis* CONRAD, 1834 (p. 131) was described from the late Tertiary of Yorktown, Virginia. This made necessary a new name for *T. declivis* SOWERBY. DALL (1900, p. 301) on the basis of the original figure, judged the form to be a West American species, and in this he has been followed by other authors. We proposed a replacement name for the homonym as *Tellina (Merisica) proclivis* HERTLEIN & STRONG (1949, p. 83; pl. 1, figs. 6, 7, 14), with an illustration of a West American specimen.

Recently Dr. Kenneth J. Boss examined Sowerby's holotype and found that it is not a West American form. An illustration of that specimen shown to me recently by Eugene Coan bears out Boss' observation.

Under the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (Art. 72d), the replacement name applies to Sowerby's species and not to the West American form that had been erroneously identified as *Tellina declivis*. Therefore, *Tellina ulloana* HERTLEIN is here proposed as a new species, based upon type specimen 9226 (Calif. Acad. Sci. Dept. Geol. Type Coll.), from Magdalena Bay, Baja California, with the description, illustrations and other details as given by HERTLEIN & STRONG for *T. proclivis*. This species has been reported as ranging south to Panama.

Both Boss and Coan called my attention to the similarity between the West American species here described as *Tellina ulloana* and the Caribbean species *T. martinicensis* D'ORBIGNY, 1842 (see WARMKE & ABBOTT, 1961, p. 196; pl. 40, fig. i).

Dr. Boss informed me (written communication October 20, 1967) that the type specimen of *Tellina declivis* (*T. proclivis*) appears to be macomoid, perhaps from the Caribbean but possibly elsewhere. LYNCE (1909, p. 193) cited "*Tellina (Arcopagia?) declivis* SOWERBY" from the Gulf of Thailand (Gulf of Siam) and from Singapore

and stated, "My specimens exactly agree with SOWERBY's description and figure."

This species is named for Francisco de Ulloa, the first navigator to reach the head of the Gulf of California in September, 1539.

LITERATURE CITED

- CONRAD, TIMOTHY ABBOTT
1834. Observations on the Tertiary and more recent formations of a portion of the southern states. App. Descriptions of new Tertiary fossils from the southern states (pp. 130-157). Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia 7 (1): 116-157 (post September, according to Sherborn)
- DALL, WILLIAM HEALEY
1900. Synopsis of the family Tellinidae and of the North American species. Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., 23 (1210): 285 to 326; pls. 2-4 (14 November 1900)
- HERTLEIN, LEO GEORGE & ARCHIBALD MCCLURE STRONG
1949. Eastern Pacific expeditions of the New York Zoological Society. XL. Mollusks from the west coast of Mexico and Central America. Part 7. Zoologica 34 (2): 63-97; 1 pl. (10 August 1949)
- LYNCE, H.
1909. The Danish Expedition to Siam 1899-1900. IV. Marine Lamellibranchiata. Kongl. Danske Vidensk. Selsk. Skrift, Raekke 7, Naturvidensk. Mathem. Afd. 3: 97-299; pls. 1-5; 1 map
- SOWERBY, GEORGE BRETtingham (2nd of name)
1866-1869. Conchologia Iconica; or, illustrations of the shells of molluscos animals (London), vol. 17: *Tellina*, pls. 1-58 with expl. (July 1866-April 1869)
- WARMKE, GERMAINE L. & ROBERT TUCKER ABBOTT
1961. Caribbean seashells. Livingston Publ. Co., Narberth, Pennsylv. pp. i-x, 1-346; pls. 1-44; maps 1-19; 34 text figs.

AN EMENDATION

BY

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It has come to my attention that a recent paper on West Australian cowries (CATE, 1968) contains some inaccuracies and errors which I wish to correct. They are as follows:

Entry 18, p. 227: *Cypraea (Lyncina) leviathan gedlingae* CATE, 1968. — The diagnosis of this new subspecies was omitted. The shell of *C. (L.) leviathan gedlingae* differs from that of *C. (L.) l. leviathan* SCHILDER & SCHILDER,

1937 by being narrower, more cylindrical, less pyriform; more thickly, more solidly formed; by apparently being a smaller form (it will require additional live collected material to determine this); and by apparently being geographically isolated from the presently known range of the nominate subspecies. Since publication of the above mentioned article another specimen of *C. (L.) l. gedlingae* has been received; it was collected by Molly Gedling in 1962 on the beach just S of Vlaming Head Light, North West Cape.

Entry 19, p. 227: The data should read as follows:

(26.5 12.3 10.0 30 25)

Entry 32, pp. 220 and 228; The designations for the species in the text and on plate 29, fig. 42 are incorrect. They should be corrected to read: *Erosaria (Erosaria) lamarcii lamarcii* (GRAY, 1825). For the reference on p. 220 read: Zool. Journ. 1: 506

Entry 37, p. 29: The data should read as follows:

(17.9 11.0 8.5 19 17)

Entry 61, p. 232: The assertion is made that the "species is clearly separable from *Bistolida s. stolidus* because of the total absence of lateral marks at each quarter of the shell." *Bistolida brevidentata* does possess lateral marks on the angle of the shell margins; however, what I intended to convey is that these markings do not normally become broader, extending up the sides of the shell, often coming into direct contact with the large central, chestnut-brown color blotch as in *B. s. stolidus*. This particular shell pattern is almost never seen in *B. brevidentata*.

The indications of magnification for figs. 26 (plate 26) and 33 (plate 27) should be corrected to $\times 1\frac{1}{2}$.

LITERATURE CITED

CATE, CRAWFORD NEILL

1968. West Australian cowries. — a second, revised, and expanded report. The Veliger 10 (3): 212-232; pls. 21-34; 5 maps. (1 January 1968)



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Manuscripts received up to February 14 each year will be considered for publication in our July issue; May 14 is the deadline for the October issue, August 14 for the January issue and November 14 for the April issue. For very short papers of less than 500 words (including title, etc.) the deadlines are one month later than those given above, provided that these short notes are impor-

CORRECTION OF AN OMISSION

The title of the paper by Dr. E. C. Haderlie, starting on page 327 of our April 1968 issue should read the same as in the Table of Contents, i. e.

Marine Fouling and Boring Organisms
in Monterey Harbor.

The two words "and Boring" were omitted quite accidentally; in citing the work these two words should, of course, be included. Your Editor apologizes for this very regrettable oversight on his part.